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31. SOME NEW PLANT RECORDS OF NAGPUR REGION

The present paper, records four new plants from Navegaon, about 135 Km., east of Nagpur in Bhandara District. These are:

COMBRETACEAE

Combretum ovalifolium, Roxb. Hort. Beng. 1814. Fl. Ind. ii 256. *C. heyneanum*, Wall. Cat. 4001. *C. roxburghii* and *C. albidum*, G. Don.

A large scandent shrub; leaves opposite ovate; racemes lateral and terminal; flowers sessile; fruit pale golden brown with four papery finely transversely striate wings. Flowers—Nov.-Dec. Fruiting—Jan.-Feb. Common plant. *Munshi* 1.

APOCYNACEAE

Ellertonia rheedii, Wight, Incon. 1850. t. 1295. F.B.I. iii 641.

Climbing glabrous shrub, branches twinning, slender; leaves opposite, elliptic-oblong, acuminate, glabrous; flowers in di-or trichotomously branched cymes; bracts small, acute, persistent; follicles 5-15 cm. long, cylindric, divaricate, slightly recurved. Flowers—Nov-Jan. Fruiting—Jan-March. Common. *Munshi* 2.

LABIATAE

Dysophylla cruciata, Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. Vol. I. 1830. Cat. 1541. *D. tetraphylla*, Wight Ic. t. 1444. *Mentha quadrifolia*, Don Prodr. 113.

Hirsute, stem simple, erect; leaves four in a whorl, sessile, linear, margins revolute quite entire; spikes single, dense; flowers pale purple; calyx villous; corolla tube entire or sparingly glabrous.

Flowers—Dec.-Feb. Common near wet places.

Munshi 3.

ALISMACEAE

Tenagocharia latifolia, (D. Don). Butchen. Adh. 1868. *Butomus latifolius*, D. Don,

Prodr. 1825. *Butomopsis lanceolata*, Kunth, Enum. 1841, F.B.I. 6 : 562, 1893.

Marsh plant leaves elliptic-lanceolate, acute at both ends; petioles dilated at the base; pedicels long, petals white.

Flowers—Nov.-Jan. Not common. *Munshi* 4.

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November 2, 1977.

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32. NOTES ON TWO INTERESTING SEDGES FROM GUJARAT STATE, INDIA

(With a plate)

After critically going through all the literature available to us on the flora of western India we find that the following two sedges have not been reported from any locality in Gujarat and probably Maharashtra State.

Lipocarpa argentea R. Br. in Tuckey, Cong 477, 1818; C. B. Clarke in Fl. Brit. Ind. 6 : 667, 1894; Fischer in Fl. Madras (reprinted ed.) 3 : 1158, 1957; Haines, Bot. Bih. & Oris. 3 : 973, 1961 (reprinted ed.); Prain, Beng. Pl. 2 : 871, 1963 (reprinted ed.).

A glabrous erect herb, 40-60 cm tall; rhizome 0. Stems tufted, obtusely triangular, smooth. Leaves all basal, upto 25 cm long. Spikelets 3-8, in a terminal capitate head, white or straw coloured. Bracts 3, 0.7-8.4 mm in length. Glumes hyaline dotted and streaked with red-brown tinge, spirally arranged, obovate, apex obtusely triangular, incurved, 2-2.5 mm long deciduous from the base of persistent rhachilla marked by lozenge-shaped scars. Squamellae 2, 1.00-1.06 mm long, hyaline with a purple tinge, elliptic, inner completely im-

bricated by outer, each marked by four vertical prominent ribs. Stamen 1, anther very small, filament closely appressed to the inner squamella. Style 0.5 mm long, slender. stigmas 3, as long as the style. Nut small, 0.7-1.0 mm long, oblong or ovoid, Plano-convex, brown, usually minutely punctate.

The plants were collected from alluvial sandy soil on a small island in the bed of river Tapti near Variav about 9 km northwest of Surat. The plants were associated with species of *Cyperus* and *Fimbristylis*.

Flowering and Fruiting—August-September. JVJ 211 herbarium, The M. S. University of Baroda (BARO).

Distribution: Western Himalayas upto 6000 ft, Assam, Karnataka, Wynaad, Nilgiri and Palni Hills 3000-7000 ft, Sri Lanka, Singapore. Tropical and sub-tropical old world.

The Sedge in its general appearance resembles *Cyperus triceps* (Rottb.) Endl. (*Kyllinga triceps* Rottb.). This fact has also been emphasized by Fischer (loc. cit.). It is therefore, necessary to see all the available her-